## THURSDAY MORNING, JUNE 8th, 1876

THE PRIMARY ELECTION. The action of the Brushy Creek Demo cratic Club, in regard to the time fixed for the primary election, requires a brief statement of facts to be made for the information of the party generally. On saleday in February, a resolution was adopted by the County Convention asking the Clubs to express their opinion and preference as to the mode of nominating candidates for the next election. Under this resolution, ninety days were allowed the Clubs to determine the question, and that time expired on the 5th of May. At the County Convention held on the 15th of April, it was ascertained that a majority of the Clubs had already decided in favor of a primary election as the best mode, and when this fact was made known, the County Chairman asked for instructions in regard to the management of the details, particularly as to the time for holding the said election. It was answered by one of the delegates that the Central Executive Committee was the proper authority to arrange the details, including the time and manner of conducting the election, and this expression was acquiesced in by the other delegates, or at least there was no opinion given to the contrary. Under these circumstances, the Central Executive Committee was called together on the 19th of May, and the members entered upon a full and general discussion as to the time for the primary election, none doubting that the matter was virtually and properly left to their discretion. Of course, there was diversity of opinion and numerous arguments brought to bear by the several members -some were anxious for an early day and others were equally desirous for a later time: Finally, the question was decided by a large vote in favor of the 19th of October, and on motion the action of the Executive Committee was made unanimous. This motion for unanimity was made by one who was strenuously in favor of an earlier day, and it was thought that the question was definitely settled. But the resolution adopted by the Brushy Creek Club opens anew the entire matter, and would seem to question the authority of the Executive Committee to act in the premises. Hence, we have deemed it prudent to show the rest of the Democratic Clubs that there was no disposition to arrogate power by the cental authority, and to justify its conduct by the existing facts.

Now, as to the practicability of the plan suggested at Brushy Creek, for every Club to indicate its preference as to the time of holding the primary election. It is manifestly out of the question for the Clubs to agree upon any particular time, as their action would necessarily be separate and distinct, and without the opportunity of comparing views and opinions. In the event that a majority of the Clubs were to decide against the time already fixed, the necessity would devolve upon some central power to agree upon another day.true, there is no necessity for other Clubs to follow the example of Brushy Creek, for the members of the Executive Committee are taken from every Club, and if they have not faithfully reflected the sentiments of their constituents, in due time this will be discovered by them. But we are under the impression that the Executive Committee has truly represented the wishes of the people in this matter, and we are quite sure if the contrary is made to appear that the members thereof will take pleasure in conforming to the views of the majority. Certainly, no one has ulterior motives in deciding the time for a primary election, and the members were actuated by the dictates of their own judgment as to the promotion of the welfare and success of the Democracy. This will be disputed by none and conceded by all.

We regard it important to clearly defend and sustain the action of the Executive Committee, for the reason that our friends in the Brushy Creek Club have given us a dangerous precedent, which which would tend to destroy and cripple future efforts for unity and harmony, which all will agree is vastly more important than the opinions and preferences of any individual or set of individuals. We must have organization as a means, and organization is worth absolutely nothing unless the members are united and governed by certain fixed rules. Party discipline and party unity make effective the means of organization. Consolidated power must naturally grow up within these organizations, and whenever questions are submitted to the best judgment of the central authority, the party organization must depend upon that judgment for guidance and control. If their action upon matters of detail is to be reviewed in every instance, it would be far better to dissolve the power at once. Hence, we regard the action of the Brushy Creek Club to be dangerous and unwise as a precedent, and only in this aspect would we devote so much space to the defence of the Executive Committee. In conclusion, we will state that

private letter received from the author of the resolution in the Brushy Creek Club assures us that the opposition on their part will be withdrawn, and that they will not insist upon further agitation of the question. Yet, we regard it desirable that the Executive Committee shall receive the sanction and endorsement of the Democratic Clubs, and would respectfully insist that each Club give expression to its opinion whether or not the Executive Committee has acted in accordance with their wishes.

Carter, of the Lancaster Ledger, is the "meekest" man of the State Press Association; R. R. Hemphill, of the Abbeville Medium, is the "handsomest" man; T. F. Greneker, of the Newberry Herald, is the "richest" member: Hugh Farley, of the Spartanburg Spartan, and Calvin Hemphill, of the Abbeville Medium are the "lonesomest" men; Murray, of the Anderson Intelligencer, is the "happiest" man; Bacon, of the Edgefield Advertiser, is the "youngest" officer, while there is some dispute as to the "oldest" man in the Association

THE CENTENNIAL EXHIBITION.

Bird's Eye View of the Building and the Exposition—Our Correspoi dent goes among the Curiosities, PHILADELPHIA, June 1, 1876. A week of glorious sunshine and brac-ing air has fairly turned the tide of emi-gration towards the Centennial grounds, which would be worth a journey of a thousand miles to see if every building within the enclosure were raised from

turret to foundation stone. As you enter the gate, shake the dust from your shoes, and give the great hall on the right the go by; don't look at the towering peaks of the machinery department, which stands upon the left, but give me your hand and walk right straight ahead over the railroad through the department of public comfort, down by this beautiful that unique little building on the left and that unique little building on the right, and here let us pause a moment and take a look. See these Japs how they work; time is of no consequence to them—slow but sure is the motto—but you can bet your bottom dollar when the job is done it sticks; yes, those tiles so clumsy and so quaintly plastered with white mortar will last till the crack of doom. That house will out wear a dozen of your gimcrack Yankee houses, that, like the the Yorkshireman's razors, are only made to sell. Step over here into the Swedish school house; what do you think of that? You had an idea that there were no schools worth mentioning outside of Bos ton or Chicago. I individualize these two cities because I always like to go from the hub to the periphery, and we all know there is nothing beyond Chicago. "See it and die," like the fellow once said of Naples. But if you'll take my advice you'll die before you go to Chicago, or they'll skin you alive when you get there.

But here we are in the Swedish school

house-what order, what convenience what positive beauty in everything that surrounds you. That dry old chap you see over in the corner was a sch master in Sweden; he looks a little dull and rusty now, but he is chuck full of knowledge from the crown of the head to the sole of his foot. How he used to ton the leather breeches of the gamins of Stockholm, and what substantial additions he has made to their knowledge of the sciences and arts by the aid of a wooden shoe, or a cat and nine tails— implements of husbandry happily not forgotten in that well-ordered community where the fifth commandment is still not an entirely obsolete document—maps books, stuffed alligators, bottles with little snakes preserved in whiskey, and monster toads in the same delightful fluid are arranged upon the shelves. I have seen the time when it would have been mighty unsafe to leave those bottles laying around oose if there was a snake in the all nonsense aside, it is a beautiful school house, where every modern appliance is to be found that can conduce to the com-fort and happiness of the scholars. It is not large, but so cozy that I found myself insensibly humming, "I would I were a boy again," till I caught sight of the black strap in the corner, when I suddenly felt for the skirts of my coat, and rejoicing in my manhood, walked out to take the air and give the subject further onsideration.

Here we are on the path again. That beautiful little building right in front of us, across the lake, is the house of the Brazillian commission. And surely nothing more delightful can be imagined than this sweet little cottage, surrounded with shrubbery and embowered in trees. That's the place where Dom Pedro some-times discussee coffee and muffins. Cast your eye to the right as we cross the dell; take a look at that gypsy camp-fire in the distance, and tell me if you ever saw anything more romantic or beautiful than that. What's that place up there that looks like a Utah boarding house on stilts? Well, that's a lager beer saloon lager five cents a glass-no, I thank you, I never drink, excuse me, I'd rather Hence, it is more than probable that the Executive Committee would be required take a stroll in the Main Hall. There, this is the spot; stand here; talk of your pictures and scenery; look at thatdale, valley, lake, fountain, flower everything that can glorify landscape fountain, flowers here-the magnificent foliage of the trees, the rare beauty of the flowers, the rich fragrance loads the air with delicious perfume, and stretching far away on every side is a landscape of loveliness

unequalled.
That beautiful building in front of us is Horticultural Hall, and one of the nandsomest edifices on the ground. The arge building on the left, with the green like an ancient abby, is Agricultural Hall, and to my thinking. one of the most interesting portions of the exhibition. Shall we walk back to the Main Hall? Oh! you want to look in here! Very well, walk right in. This, my dear madam, is the celebrated Log Cabin, which, if you had gone away without seeing, you would have missed one of the great sights of the exhibition Step in and look around; no charge. It is not the log cabin of to-day, but the log cabin of a hundred years ago; and how snug and comfortable it looks; that clock in the corner is a hundred and fifty years old, and has seen the day it was ust as as good as it ever was. And that spinning wheel by the fireplace has spun varn for stockings for old gentlemen and adies who crossed the styx while our great-great-grand-fathers and great-greatgreat-great-grand-fathers and great-great-grand-mothers were still loyal subjects of good King George. Yes, ma'am; no humbug about that; bring me an alma-nac, and I'll swear it. How do I know? Well, I'll tell you how I know; I was told it by Mrs. Southwick. Who is she? That's her over there in the high cap and gingle breested dress. Look at her as single breasted dress. Look at her as she stands there; aint she a picture? Six yards and a quarter in that dress, then she had a piece left to make new sleeves with. No, ma'am, she does not wear a bustle, and you couldn't get a hoop under that dress big enough for a nail keg. She aint old; take a good look at her sweet and kindly face; her back looks like a hundred, but her face would let her off at thirty. This is Jerusha Penrose, and Abigail Short, and Patience Doolittle, and Comfort Holbrook, dressed in the style of a hundred years ago. The chairs, the tables, the delf that sets upon the worm-eaten dressers, all are old and worn, but still mighty pleasant to look

Now for a short stroll through the Main Hall. Reaching the centre of the build-ing by the shortest cut, we find ourselves near the music stand, deserted for the time by Gilmore's Band, and the rival potentates of that king of instruments he piano, face each other like gladiators in the grand arena of music. It is a sight to watch the faces of the crowd as this player or that gains some momentary triumph. The player, however, is lost sight of in the piano. It is not a question of musical skill, but of the musical excellence of the instrument and the players themselves seem completely oblivious to the mighty concourse that surrounds them. Now you catch the grand tones of a Chickering; next the sweet melody of a Weber; Decker and Steck and Steinway all claim your attention and admiration, and in the multitude of exquisite harmony, your judgment is lost, and you hardly know in whose favor to decide. Watch the fingers of the players how they fly; that prought to light in his own hand-writing. The guilty conscience needs no accusing; beating of a summer wave upon the and breaks like the rolling thunder in a poses of his political adherents. storm, till you almost doubt if the effect

is the work of human hands.

But let us walk on. This is the ex hibit of Starr & Marcus, the celebrated jewelers of New York. We won't stop long, but I want to show you a diamond necklace that might be the ransom for a King. How lovely! how beautiful! how magnificent! how superb! bursts from soul of Blaine with terror. Suddenly, in

the crowd on every side. How much is a moment, he sees the cloud-built castle it worth? Oh! a mere bag of nails; of his hopes shattered and blown to the probably not over one hundred thousand winds like "the niry fabric of a vision." on, Sarah; I thought it was worth about ten out of his own hand against himself, two dollars and a half. Cornelius & Son, which those letters contain, and the fear of Philadelphia, have a splended display of gas fixtures, rivalled only by that of can Hope of to-day to go Archer & Pancost, of New York. Here on his knees to a po we come to a beautiful display of glass by the Smith Brothers, of New Bedford Massachusetts. You had no idea that they had nothing but blubber in New Bedford. It was mixed up in your mind with oil casks and fin-backs, tarpauling and try works, whale boats and mouldy biscuit, and "there she blows." No such thing, sir; times ain't now as they used to was. The glory of Israel has departed from her blubbber hunters, and now she wrestles in the arena of resthetics with London, Vienna and Paris, and after a short nip and tuck, occasionally get

them on the hip.

Here is a case before us worthy of admiration for it appeals to all the finer feelings of your nature; it is dental in struments, and belongs to James S. White of Philadelphia. My gentle friend, have you ever had the toothache? I think I hear you mentally exclaim—no, I wish I would return them, and then forfeited his had. Well, if you should ever get it, that case was invented for just such as you.—
Oh! what lovely forceps to pull out the shattered bone from your broken jaws, and what an admirable turnquoit to dislodge from its abiding place some growling and refractory molar. Do you see those delicate little nut pickers over there. they are for digging out roots. I think I should like to go fishing in somebody's jaw with one of those things just to see how it feels. Oh! don't I wish I had the toothache. Ah! here we have a case that calls for special notice, entered by the Surgical Institute, all sorts of trusses and instruments for the assistance of afflicted humanity. It looks as though it would be almost a pleasure to have a crooked leg just for the sake of having it straightened by one of those admirable instruments.

Next we come to the display of Brazil, shining in white and crimson and gold

and looking like the halls of the Alham flowers, gorgeous in color and exquisite in beauty, how fresh and how lovely they look, just as if they had been gathered from some oriental garden only an hour before. You can almost catch their perfume through their prison house of glass These are not flowers my friend but feathers plucked from the birds of the air who were robbed of their rainbow robes to furnish these beautiful flowers. No de scription can convey a perfect idea of the indescribable beauty of these gossamer and feathery bouquets. But not on these does Brazil depend for her fame; she has within herself all the elements of a mighty empire. Diamonds and gold, silver, wheat, wine, wool, dye woods, hides and coffee and sugar, and every material product that can add to the riches of a nation. She has a ruler wise and good, a man who has made the name of Emperor respectable. But I am near the end of my cable, and I will finish

Brazil next week. The attendance has been good, and is constantly increasing, the grounds are improving every day, and in a week most of the exhibits will be finished. Some people have an idea that it is no use to come on for a day. I say if you only have one day to spare come on; you can see enough in that day to keep you actively thinking just about sixteen years. You soon begin to realize what a heap of knowledge there is on the outside of your head, and I'll guarantee that no matter what the cost or how brief the time, you will find that you have got your money worth. Among the committees which have been selected during the last week is the committee in the Great Departnent of Agriculture, which has John J Coleman, formerly professor of the Roy c! Agricultural College of England, a chairman, and James S. Grinnell, the former popular head clerk of the Patent Office in Washington as secretary. BROADBRIM.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

Washington, D. C., June 3, 1876.

THE APPROACHING NOMINATIONS. Grant is determined that Conkline shall be the nominee of the Cincinnat Convention. The inauguration of a Democratic President on March 4, 1877 would be ruinous to him and ever so many more magnates of the Republican Their rascalities would then be party. exposed by the new Heads of Departments. So Grant and his friends have re solved to go in, with a will, at Cincinnati for the man most likely to be elected however personally distasteful to any o them. They know that, to win, the Re publican candidate must carry New York; and, as the signs of the time point most unmistakably to the nomina tion at St. Louis of the strongest Democrat in New York, Samual J. Tilden, its present Governor, they think that Conk-ling would be a better man to run against im than any other Republican. know that Conkling is not popular in New York with a large proportion of his party; but he has used the Federal patronage in that State for several years for the purpose of strengthening himself, which, added to the influence and promises of the Administration and its friends, during the campaign, will secure him Grant and his friends think, strength there than any candidate from another State could command. They do not really think that Conkling can carry the State against Tilden. Not one of them thinks so. "But," say they, "if Conkling can't, who the devil can?" I know that Conkling's nomination is the thing now determined upon, and that it will be acted upon at Cincinnati, unless some unforeseen circumstances occur during the next ten days, to produce a change in the opinion of Grant and his friends; which is very unlikely. I wish, from my heart, that they would nominate Conkling. He would have no more show in New York against Tilden than he would have as a candidate for the Throne of England against the Prince of Wales. Tilden ran for Governor against General Dix, one of the most able, honest and popular men of the Republican party. Dix was then Governor and had been renominated by his party as its strongest man, and because his Administration was universally conceded to be more successful and satisfactory than that of any pre-vious Republican Governor. Dix had been elected by a majority of more than 53,000 votes. Tilden beat him by some-thing over 50,000 votes; thus changing 100,000 votes in his, Tilden's favor; and what was unprecedented in the history of the politics of the State, the official returns showed that Tilden's majority in elect him, independent of his majority in New York city. The idea of Conkling's beating Tilden in New York, or of any one else beating him, is too absurd to talk about. POOR BLAINE!

No such sensation has been created ince the panic-stricken Belknap confessed his crimes to the Clymer committee, as that which has attended the developments in Blaine's case the past three or four days. He, too, the undoubted favorite of a ma jority of his party for President, with more personal popularity than any other candidate, is seized with a panic, as the evidences of tortuous dealings have been The guilty conscience needs no accusing but the defiant protestations of Blain sandy shore; and now it rises and swells seemed as if they would subserve the pur though the Tom Scott story had about it "an ancient and fishlike smell," it was hoped that it would prove to be "a good enough Morgan until after the election." Now, however, there comes a Nemesis in

Goodness gracious l let us get | He knows (no one better) the story writ that comes upon him causes the Republi-ON HIS KNEES TO A POOR CLERK

who holds these letters in his keepin

It is a sorry sight to see the would-be Cæsar of yesterday pleading, in the name of wife and children, of blighted reputation and all else a man holds dear, to be allowed to escape from his own record in his own autograph. One cannot help a feeling of pity at a renowned career thus untimely cut short by a felo-de-se. Even physical suicide was intimated, as a last resort, if Mulligan's statement can be credited. Blaine contradicts him there so positively, that he may be granted the benefit of the doubt; but there is so much consistency in Mulligan's story, and it so well fortified by written and circum-stantia' evidence, that the country will be more than half convinced by it, especially in view of the remarkable manner pledge by forcibly detaining them. It must be acknowledged that, legally, Blaine is right in asserting that these let ters are the property of the writer and receiver only, and not of any third party; but, in this case, Fisher, the receiver, gave the letters to Mulligan, his confidential clerk, to vindicate himself, if his testimony should be impugned; and, as Fisher's agent, Mulligan lawfully held them. About the immorality of disclosing the "SECRETS OF PRIVATE CORRESPON-DENCE"

there should be no question, where it is, not only private, but for honest purposes; but business correspondence about railroad lands, and especially from a Con gressman about bonds of subsidized rail-roads, can hardly be called private. A man may, if he chooses, gush into ecstacies over a newly-born babe, in a letter to a friend showing that he has put the F. S. & L. R. bonds "where they would What a magnificent display of do the most good" amongst certain prominent parties. The private allusion could not protect the public and official ones from scrutiny.

JACOB THOMPSON. formerly Secretary of the Interior under Buchanan, has come to Washington upon seeing a statement in the papers that Zach. Chandler, the present Secretary of that Department, had said that, if Belknap was impeachable, so was Jacob Thompson for steeling \$700,000 worth of Thompson, for stealing \$700,000 worth of land belonging to the Indian Trust Fund, in 1860-61. Thompson has come all the way from Mississippi; and L. Q. C. La-mar, M. C., and Senator-elect from that State, has carried a letter from Thompson to Zach. Chandler, stating, in effect, that he, Thompson, is tired of being classed with rogues, especially such as have won name and fame in the Republican party; and that he is ready for any investigatio or impeachment that can be had.-Thompson says he wants his record, as it stands, to be made known; and that it the country is not already aware that a Republican Investigating Committee has fully exonerated him, it is probably because the wild stories of the war have not vet ceased to engross the attention of the

A. F. B.

THE BLUE RIDGE RAILROAD.

A correspondent of the Knoxville Whig and Chronicle, writing from Charleston, makes the following comment upon the recent meeting in that city:

I regret to say that the holding of the onvention was attended by such unmistakable Charlestonian apathy as to dis-courage the friends of that connection, which shall place Charleston, Knoxville and Cincinnati in a shortline railway connection through the Rabun Gap.— This anothy has been, however, greatly diminished by the meeting. The Charlestonians had come to regard the rival route by Spartanburgh, Asheville and Morristown to Cincinnati with peculiar favor, as the more practicable; ignoring the formidable difficulties to be encountered in the actual working of that line to say nothing of the construction of the

oad to the North of Morristown. The apathy alluded to, and the express on of it in the leading Charleston news paper of yesterday morning, brought bout a ventilation of the whole subject in the discussions of last evening and today. The result must be that this city sees now and shall see yet more plainly that her true interest lies in completing the Blue Ridge connection. We may expect in the future the faithful co-opera tion of Charleston. In the mountainous counties, and in fact, all along the line beyond this neighborhood, the intensest

zeal prevails in favor of completing the line.

The list of the delegates herewith in closed embraces able and representative men from every section of the proposed ex-tension. That it will be a final success, and at no distant day, can not be doubt ed. A success, I mean, as regards Knox-Should Charleston blindly ignore pest interest and yield to her her best interest and yield present apathy, measures are in progress, which shall give to Augusta and Port Royal all the advantages of this magnifi-cent Northwestern connection; and with this outlet to the sea Knoxville would be as well satisfied as with Charleston. Charleston showed her old hospitality in providing at the Charleston Hotel re-duced rates of boarding for delegates, and in a most delightful excursion across the harbor and beyond the bar on the af-ternoon of yesterday. Trade here is evi-dently very dull, just now, but the burnt district has been mainly rebuilt, and old "City by the Sea," displays a recupera-tive power gratifying to behold.

"A Delegate" writes as follows to the Augusta Constitutionalist, which journal

designates the writer as a prominent Tennessean: The late Blue Ridge Railroad Convention at Charleston, was a meeting of more importance than is generally known.— There were about 150 delegates, largely from Tennessee and South Carolina, but many from both Georgia and North The fact came out in the Carolina. Convention that a little place called Augusta, had not been entirely lost, and was possible that the Blue Ridge Railroad could find the city by the sea, by building what is known as the Augusta and Hartwell Railroad, and then to the city by the sea or to another city, to-wit: Port Royal. It was well for the Columbia route that there was no fire from Augusta to set the flax burning. It is not generally known that the Cincinnati Southern Railroad lacks but 26 miles to connect with roads built in Tennessee, and with the Knoxville & Ohio Railroad and the the North Carolina line, and then transfer the road at a nominal cost to any line that would make the connection. would give Augusta the control of the great Western trade. The Convention rill be called again at some point, say

Charleston or Augusta. The Knoxville Daily Tribune expressed its opinion in this style: Judging from what we read in the

News and Courier of the temper and tone of the Convention, we are not prepared o say that any material advantage to the contemplated route will result from the meeting at Charleston. On the contrary, ve should not be surprised if it retarded the progress of the road. Tennessee certainly expects South Carolina to con-struct the road to the State line. The mountain counties of South Carolina do

ment. Without the aid of the city of Charleston, and that to a considerable extent, the road will never be completed to that city; and all speculation, without keeping in view this plain fact, is useless. As we understand it, the present owers of what is now known as the Knoxville and Charleston Railroad, propose to complete it so as to connect with any line guaranteed to be pushed forward from Charleston. Charleston has the power to say whether this through line shall be her willingness to extend the necessary naterial aid. Now, what shall we hear

from the Georgia projects? Per contra, in reply to the last para- Royal is beautifully situated on the Port graph, the Charleston News and Courier ves expression to the views entertained bids fair at no very distant day to become a y their citizens as to the future connecion of Charleston with the Blue Ridge Railroad. Our people can read and study for themselves:

It would have been very easy for the News and Courier to put the Convention in a good humor by announcing that Charleston would subscribe liberally to the Blue Ridge Road. This was expected to be said, we suppose, if not done; knowing the condition and temper of the Charleston public, we felt it incumbent upon us to warn the Convention that Charleston could not give the road any noney worth counting at this time. This is the plain truth.

That Tennessee should expect South Carolina to construct the road to the State line is reasonable enough; but the Tribune is mistaken in supposing that Charleston expects the mountain Counties "to assume all the burden of that work." have done nothing, while Charleston has spent a million dollars. We expect them to do something, before Charleston loes more. Is that unreasonable?

We grant that Charleston will be more benefited than any town along the line of the road; but to be so benefited as to make it worth her while to spend a large snm of money, the road must be controlled by Charleston. We cannot afford to build railroads for the benefit of Savannah or Norfolk, and no money from Charleston will go into the Blue Ridge Railroad unless we have the assurance that Charleston will get the business when the road is built. The three quarters of a million dollars that Charleston invested in the Memphis and Charleston and Nashville and Chattanooga Railroads bring her nothing. Such a mistake must not be made twice. There is selfishness in this view, of course, but our Knoxville friends are equally selfish. They say plainly that they will seek an outlet in Georgia, if South Carolina will not furnish one. This is right enough. South Carolina, on the other hand, wants the Westtern trade, and will get it as best she

We believe that the Blue Ridge road will be built and that Charleston will be its terminus. It is a project that will al-ways have our support. But Charleston, ways have our support. But Charlesto we repeat, is not now in a position build the road. The means are not here. Something, however, we can do, and will, when the time comes.

## RAILROAD FREIGHTS.

The Abbeville Medium recently made this comment upon the freight question: "The merchants and business men along the line of the Greenville and Columbia railroad, especially in the upper counties, are justly incensed at the management of the road in raising the freight tariff, and in unjust and arbitrary discrimination in the matter of freights. Anderson has entered a solemn protest against this style of doing things, and established a line of wagons for the transportation of goods. It would be well for the people to take this matter to the courts and see if the charter of the road is not legally forfeited. We would like to see Charleston rich and prosperous, but it is not exactly fair that the up country with all of its interests should be broken down and impoverished that a few railroad officials and cotton factors might be built up."

The Columbia Register incidentally the Blue Ridge Railroad as follows: "It is to us one of the things past finding out why Charleston and the South

Carolina management allow so much

wrangling to go on with their up-country connections, and why they do not compose these vital interests and make them work together harmoniously and with mutual profit. \* \* \* Anderson and Pendleton are about to establish wagon lines to a point on the Air Line Road, and drummers from Atlanta sell goods all along the lines of our roads as low down as Columbia and Camden. These are not all the evidences that an antagonism about freights, the shipment of cotton, &c., is springing up be tween our extreme points, our city sea and our fine, productive and enterprising up-country and Piedmont section. The intelligence, business tact, capital, enterprise and regard for the true welfare of Charleston ought to put an end to these unseemly disputes and discords, and draw

these outlying interests more closely to her.
"There are circles, we know, and per-haps rebates on cotton have something to do with this straining to make it follow a fixed, defined line of transportation against what the shipper considers his interest and right. Perhaps, again, the South Carolina Railroad is watching and waiting its opportunity to purchase the Blue Ridge Railroad in the State, and hence these varying whims, this interest to-day and indifference to-morrow. But we don't think railroad coquetry will pay

even in making a bargain A correspondent of the Charleston Journal of Commerce, over the signature of "A Receiver and Shipper of Goods for Forty-Five Years," makes the annexed comment upon an extract from the Abbeville Medium which included some remarks of the Anderson Intelligencer "You will please publish the enclosed taken from the Abbeville Medium of the 20th inst., and let the citizens know who killed the goose that laid the golden egg in Charleston. The Charleston Steamip Companies will receipt for goods in New York, to be conveyed over the South Carolina Railroad and delivered three nundred and twenty miles from Charleston into the State of Georgia, for thirtythree to forty per cent. cheaper than they will deliver them to our own merchants in Charleston and other points in the inerior of the State. The South Carolina Railroad Company will also charge an agent for our wholesale houses extra freight upon his samples if they happen to weigh over what is allowed to passen gers, not seeming to know that the agent working indirectly for the railroad, at the same time that he is increasing sales of his house. With these facts fore you, who is surprised that the busi-Knoxville & Charleston. The Tennessee side can all be built at once, the owners having proposed to build the 38 miles to supplies. All we ask of these monopolies fair play, and a free fight.'

The Camden Journal understands that Judge Mackey has suggested a novel plan for preventing drunkenness, which is as follows: Allow every person to sell as much liquor as he wishes without license or tax; but require those who wish to drink, to apply for license, and to give notice of such application by publication for one month in a respectable newspaper, and then, in case there be no valid objection, to enter into good and sufficient bond for good behavior, &c., before the license is granted.

Rev. J. L. Girardeau, D. D., at the recent necting of the General Assembly in Savannah, was inaugurated Professor in the Presbyterian Theological Seminary of Columbia. He gave a historical sketch of the institution states in unmistakable terms that she is in his inaugural address, and paid a beauti-

PORT ROYAL AND THE IRON-CLADS. MESSRS. EDITORS: Agreeable to your request, I shall attempt to give you a short

Charleston and what we saw. Accompanied by my better half and Col. W. Norris and daughter, we left the "City by the Sea" about 9 o'clock a. m. on Mon lay, the 29th ult., on the Charleston and Savannah Railroad, having been favored by Col. Fisher with free passes over said Road to Yemasee and return. At Yemasee we took the Port Royal Railroad and arrived at Port Royal about three o'clock p. m. Port Royal harbor, and, although small now, place of some note. It has one of the finest harbors on the coast of the United States. and this of itself will give it a prominence to the commercial world. Should a railroad ever be built from Anderson to Port Royal. in accordance with a charter now existing in this State, it will tend to build up both Anderson and Port Royal. As our meeting in Charleston did not seem to accomplish much good, would it not do well to give some of our attention to the Anderson and Port Royal Road?

On arriving at Port Royal, we stopped at the only hotel in the place, and for the sum of \$2.50 per day received the worst fare that I ever received at a hotel. This, though, may in part be attributed to the water there, it being very bad. Cisterns are not used there. Other accommodations did very well. On the next day after our arrival, we took

a flying visit on a steam launch up to Beau-The mountain Counties, so far, fort, were we remained about an hour and a half. Beaufort is beautifully situated on a wing of Port Royal harbor, and has indications of having at one time been a beautiful and prosperous town, but is very much dilapidated now. After returning to Port Royal, we ran down to the fleet on the same launch. The fleet is stationed about four miles out in the harbor. There were nine vessels there, eight of them being monitors. We were honored by being the first visitors who were permitted to go on board the Dictator, the largest monitor owned by the United States, I was told that it cost three million dollars, and is built of solid iron. It seems almost incredible that so much iron can float. It draws twenty-two feet of water, only eighteen inches of its body being above the surface of the water. In the centre is constructed the turret, made of solid iron also, in which are two guns of the largest dimensions. These guns, I was told. are operated by machinery, the manager having communication with the chief engineer below by means of a wire and bell to indicate what he desired done. While in action the men are not exposed to the missiles of an enemy, but nearly all being safe below. The Dictator was constructed during our late war, and never was in action. There are several others there, though, that bear upon them marks of having been engaged. One of them, I was told, received several blows while around Charleston. The engine room of the Dictator is a sight worth beholding of itself, but having a short time to examine it could give your readers no just conception of it. The officers were very kind, and took great pleasure in showing us all parts of this huge monster of the sea, and extended to us and our party the most cordial invitations to come again when we desired. But I must desist from attempting any further description of this man-of-war, knowing myself to be inadequate to the

We left Port Royal on the 31st, having been there two nights and a day, with very pleasant recollections, and arrived in Charleston the afternoon of the same day, where, after procuring an early supper, we turned our course homeward, where we all arrived safely on the 1st instant. Hoping that this meagre account of our

flying visit to Port Royal will be acceptable

I am, very respectfully, JOHN E. BREAZEALE.

What I Saw on the Way. In passing to Anderson recently, we were pleased to see evidences of farming thrift and skilful preparations for another crop. The small grain crops are generally promising and will soon be harvested, and the preparations for corn and cotton are decidedly encouraging. Never has there been a time in the history of the people of this State, when we should labor and pray for a bountiful harvest, that the cry for dread may be hushed with a bountiful supply of food. A serious disaster now to the present wheat crop would entail untold miseries upon our people. Surely with the terrible lesson of the past before us and the critical condition of the County from the scarcity of breadstuffs, our farmers will never again look to the granaries of the West for a supply of breadstuffs. But among the most encouraging things that greeted our eye on the way was some luxuriant clover lots. Mr. J. M. Glenn of Slabtown has three acres nearly ready for the mower, which promises an abundant yield of nutritious food for stock for the summer and fall. It is from two to three feet high, nearly in full bloom, and thickly set on the ground. Mr. Glenn informs us that his horses now will make his crop and thrive on four or five ears of corn at a feed and plenty of clover. If every farmer in Anderson possessed now a small lot of clover the relief to the County would be timely and complete. At and near Anderson Court House we also saw some beautiful lots of clover, all going to show that here we may almost compete with the Northwest. in the production of this valuable plant. In addition to the unequalled yield of succulent hay, the clover is now conceded to be one of the greatest renovators of the soil known to the farming community. When once we get any of our old and exhausted lands set with a good crop of clover, we are then on the high road to successful farming. To accomplish this requires skillful preparation and some manuring, but we will be amply compensated for the outlay by the yield of hay. Mr. Walker Russell, near Pendleton, has for several years made the cultivation of clover rather a-speciality, and so much is he pleased with the results that he would neither think for a moment of giving up the clover for cotton. The cotton yields him a little money once a year, the clover causes a rich flow of milk from the well fed milk cow, and this makes the butter, and the butter brings the money at any and all times. It is true it comes in by little, but in the course of the year aggregates a large amount. The Adger farmers around Pendleton have for many years gone largely into the production of clover and small grains, and consequently their farms are stocked with large numbers of cattle, horses, sheep, goats, hogs, &c. Mr. Ellison Adger has about consented under the advice of his manager, Mr. Hamilton Russell, late from Indiana, to turn his farm mainly into a stock farm on the Indiana plan. We would be pleased to see the suggestion fully tested, and believe that Messrs. Adger and Russell are the men to do it. Push the clover crop, and along with it plenty of cattle to make milk and butter, beef, &c. Hogs can also be easily and cheaply raised on clover; they furnish our smoke-house with a good supply of bacon.

created much excitement over there by injurious reports concerning some prominen firms in that city relative to their financial status. These firms are said to be good and reliable, and such reports are altogether unfounded. The reporter is not known to the

The commercial reporter in Greenville has

R. H. T.

For the Anderson Intelligencer.

MESSRS. EDITORS: Seeing the 19th of October appointed for primary elections, and sketch of our flying visit to Port Royal from observing that there is to be but seven Trial Justices for our County, I would suggest that the townships, that by this new law are thrown together, at the time of our primary election, vote for whom they wish to have fill that office, and in place of petitions send down the result of the people' choice for that office; and furthemore, that we vote in like manner for County Auditor and County Treasurer. I am satisfied that any man elected Governor, whether Radical or Democrat, would heed the voice of the people when thus expressed. If this should meet the favorable consideration of the Clubs, let us hear at once and go to work.

A thought or two on another matter, and will close. I have been a reading man for more than fifty years, and never in my past life have I seen anything to compare with Senator Cochran's proposition in arrogance and presumption. After branding the Clubs that have invited him "down and out" with "ignorance and lying." he manifests considerable anxiety to be reconciled even with these ignorant, lying creatures. He steps over into our lines and says you may take this man or that man, and let them examine my course, for it has been too intricate, too deep, too mysterious and too winding for a straight-forward, honest farmer to understand and fully comprehend. "True, O, King!" Democrats of Anderson County, can't you come together and won't you stick?

In conclusion, I would say to the Senator. n plain country parlance, "Johnny, you ave been misadvised this time." Certainly, o thinks and writes

BRIEFLETS OF STATE NEWS.

It is proposed to establish a national bank Ninety Six.

Beaufort is becoming a popular resort for xcursion parties from Savannah. Judge Northrop has made a highly favora-

le impression at Laurens, where he is hold-The total population of the city of Greenrille, according to a recent census, is put

lown at 5,758. Under the new schedule, the passenger rains on the Greenville and Columbia Rail-

oad meet at Ninety Six. Judge Cooke has been holding court in Lexington, and made himself quite popular with the bar and the people.

Seven or eight prisoners, recently senenced by Judge Reed to the Penitentiary, scaped from the Orangeburg jail last week. George Washington has been sentenced from Newberry to one year in the Peniteniary for larceny. He couldn't lie out of it. The Charleston News and Courier says The present plan of the Anti-Chamberlain Republicans is to nominate Congressman Wallace for Governor, and make Elliott the uccessor of Senator Robertson."

A special communication of the Grand Lodge of Ancient Freemasons will be held n Charleston to-day, for the purpose of laying the corner-stone of the Fort Moultrie The Spartanburg and Union Railroad will

soon be known as the Spartanburg and Columbia Railroad, branching off from its present line near Alston and running direct to Columbia. The Columbia correspondent of

Charleston News and Courier asserts that there are between 800 and 1,000 ex-convicts of the State Penitentiary now living in Columbia and immediate vicinity. Are they legal voters? Larkin Holloway, colored, who was

drawn to serve as a juror at the November term of the United States Court at Columbia, was one of the men lynched in Edgefield as one of the Harmon murderers. He has been summoned to a higher court. The Ninety Six Herald intimates that

efforts are making to have a grand intercounty pic nic at Old Cambridge on the 12 o'clock m., notice of the time and Fourth of July—the guests to represent the given by the Clerk of the Board of Trustees, by re-union of old Ninety Six County, comprising Abbeville, Anderson, Newberry and

We are pleased to see that the Young Men's Democratic Club at Newberry has taken its place as an active, independent organization. It holds regular meetings twice a month, has an increasing membersnip and an intelligent zeal, which ought to make its impression.

The Abbeville Rifle Club recently celebrated its first anniversary by target shootng, oration and supper. Col. J. S. Cothran delivered the oration in his usual masterly style of vigor and eloquence. We congratulate Capt. Hemphill upon the success of his gallant organization. Dr. Thomas G. White is preparing

ketches of prominent natives of Beaufort County, which are intended for publication. His material already gathered shows that Beaufort can boast a long array of distinguished individuals who shed lustre upon the earlier history of the State. The Directors of the State Penitentiary,

after consultation with the Governor, and in view of the present condition of the State finances, have decided to hire about two hundred convicts to work on the railroad between Columbia and Alston-that is, the convicts are to be employed on the Spartanburg and Union Railroad, which proposes to extend its line from a point near Alston to Columbia. The contract will be made as soon as the engineers have surveyed the new

Capt. G. W. Shell and his son Walter L Shell, charged with the murder of Joseph Crews, were tried at Laurens week before last, and were acquitted by the jury, after half an hour's deliberation. There was no evidence whatever to sustain the charge against them, and the whole affair looked very much like political persecution. It is held in every School District in the State, and that now strongly intimated that several of the prominent radicals about Laurens will be indicted for the Crews murder. The evidence against them is said to be conclusive, and their actions since the killing have been very suspicious.

Resolutions of Thanks.

Anderson Division, No. 1, Sons of Temperance, at the regular meeting on Thursday night last, adopted the following resolu-ions, and requested their publication in the

Resolved, That we, the Anderson Divisi Resolved, That we, the Anderson Division Sons of Temperance, No. 1, in acknowledgment of our high appreciation of the eloquent, able and instructive addresses delivered at Williamston, S. C., on the 27th ult., by Professors J. P. Smeltzer and James H. Carlisle, do hereby tender our sincere thanks to these gentlemen, with the full assurance that their speeches were well received by the Division, and that we have every reason to believe the cause of Temperance advanced in our midst. ance advanced in our midst.

Resolved, That a Committee of Three be appointed and instructed to obtain, if possible, a copy from Prof. Smeltzer of his address, and also endeavor to get Prof. Carlisle to reproduce his, with a view to publication in our County papers, as we believe they will accomplish much good for the they will accomplish much good for the cause throughout he country.

Resolved, That we feel truly grateful to Prof. Samuel Lander for many favors ex-

tended toward us; and also to the Town Council of Williamston for their kindness in preparing and fixing up the grounds for our picnic.

Resolved, That the thanks of the Division be returned to Col. Thomas Dodamead for

the commodious and comfortable coaches furnished us for the excursion.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be furnished and forwarded to the several Resolved, That the papers of our Town be requested to publish the above resolutions.
Respectfully submitted,

L. P. SMITH, Chm'n.

ORITHARY.

DIED, in Anderson, June 3, 1876, ROSE ELLA, daughter of John J. and R. A Smith, aged 1 month and 6 days.

TOWERS & BROYLES A RE offering special inducements to Cash Buyers until the 16th instant.

June 8, 1876 . 47

NOTICE. A LL Stock, Beef Cattle, Milch Cows, or property of any description, entrus our care, will receive our attention. J. B. McGEE & CO.,

## BARGAINS!

To be had at TOWERS & BROYLES'
No. 4 Granite Row, Anderson S. C. No. 4 Granite Row, Anderson, S. C., in DRY GOODS, HATS, SHOES, SAD-DLES, HARNESS, CLOTHING, &c. Gi them a call before buying. June 8, 1876 47

Strayed or Stolen! FROM the subscriber, 11 miles South of Anderson, on Hencoop Creek, about the latter part of March last, a mouse-col-ored FILLY, three years old this fall, long mane and tail. A reward of Ten Dollars will be paid for the delivery to me of said Filly, or Five Dollars will be paid for infor-

nation that will enable me to get her. REUBEN CLINKSCALES. June 8, 1876 WOOL CARDING

THE undersigned give notice that their Wool Cards are now in operation at Richardson's Mills, on Hurricane Creek, five miles north of Williamston, and they are prepared to give prompt attention to customers. The machinery is all new and of the best manufacture. A share of pat-ronage is solicited.

J. M. & J. G. RICHARDSON.
June 8, 1876 47 3\*

## To the Citizens of Anderson County.

ON last Wednesday we shipped from Charlotte, N. C., to your town, Anderson, S. C., a fine six-horse Erie City Engine and Buffalo Pitts Thresher for exhibition on Saleday in the Public Square, but in consequence of a misunderstanding between the Railroads, our machinery was delayed in Greenville until too late for exhibition on Saleday in your Town. We will have at nearly day an Engine with our agent in an early day an Engine with our agent in your Town, who will be always ready to give you any information in regard to our Machinery.

W. C. MORGAN,

R. F. DIVVER, Agent, Anderson, S. C.

OUT OF THE ASHES NEW. CARRIAGE WORKS.

THE undersigned beg to announce to the public generally that they have again opened their CARRIAGE and REPAIR BUSINESS, In the new and commodious buildings erec-In the new and commodious buildings erected by Capt. Daniels for them opposite the Jail, in rear of the Benson House, where they are prepared to attend to all work in their line, such as manufacturing and repairing Carriages, Buggies, Wagons, Harness, &c. Special attention to Repairing Jobs and Cutting Tires. All work entrusted to us will be attended to with neatness and dispatch.

PLEASE NOTICE, That the books of the old firm of J. L. Fant & Co. are in the hands of Mr. N. Scott for collection, and

parties indebted will please settle at once, either by cash or note, as we are compelled to settle up the old business.

J. L. FANT. N. SCOTT.

June 8, 1876 CIRCULAR. OFFICE STATE SUPERINTENDENT EDUCATION, COLUMBIA, S. C., May 15th, 1876.

TO THOMAS P. BENSON, County School Commissioner of Anderson Co. : Act to establish and maintain a system of Free Common Schools for the State of South Carolina," approved March 6th, 1871, provides that "An annual meeting of each School District shall be posting written or printed notices in three public places of the District, at least ten days before the

meeting. Section 51 of the said Act provides that "The inhabitants qualified to vote at a school meeting lawfully assembled, shall have power-1st. To appoint a Chairman to preside over the

2d. To adjourn from time to time. 3d. To choose a Clerk, who shall possess the

qualification of a voter.

4th. To raise by tax, in addition to the amount apportioned by the State to their use, such further

sums of money as they may deem proper for the support of Public Schools, said sum not to be more han three dollars for every child in the District between the ages of six and sixteen, as ascertain by the last enumeration; said sum to be collected by the County Treasurer, and to be held by him subject to the order of the Trustees, countersigned by the County School Commissioner—such sums of money to be used as shall be agreed upon at the meeting, either for the pay of teachers' salaries, or o purchase or lease sites for school houses; to build, hire or purchase such school houses; to keep them in repair and furnish the same with necessary fuel and appendages; or to furnish blackboards, outline maps and apparatus for illus-

trating the principles of science, or to discharge any debts or liabilities lawfully incurred. 5th. To give such direction and make such previsions as may be deemed necessary in relation to the prosecution or defense of any suit or proceed ings in which the District may be a party. 6th. To authorize the Board of Trustees to build shool houses or rent the same; to sell any school

house site or other property belonging to the Dis-trict when the same shall no longer be needful for he use of the District 7th. To alter or repeal their proceedings from time to time, as occasion may require, and to do any other business contemplated in this Act." You are hereby most earnestly advised to instruct the Clerk of each of the several Boards of School Trustees in your County to give due notice

f an annual meeting to be held in the School District under their supervision, on Saturday, the 24th day of June, 1876, at 12 o'clock m. I deem it each School District raise a liberal Local or District School Tax for the support of its Free Com-mon Schools, for the following reasons: 1st. The State appropriation made for Free Common School purposes for the current fiscal year is, of itself, insufficient to supply the educational wants of the people. In those States having the

most popular, satisfactory and successful systems of Free Common Schools, the schools are almost wholly sustained by means of Local School Taxes. 2d. The amount of Poll Tax collected in each of the several School Districts is, of itself, insignifi-3d. The Local School Tax raised in any School

District will be of great service as auxiliary and supplementary to the State appropriation and Poll 4th. The Local School Tax is paid into the Coun-

ty Treasury, and is directly subject to the order of he Board of School Trustees, countersigned by the County School Commissioner Very respectfully,

J. K. JILLSON. State Superintendent Education, S. C. OFFICE OF COUNTY SCHOOL COMMISSIONER, ANDERSON, S. C., June 5, 1876. Trustees will please take notice of the above or-

ler, and not fail to advertise the meeting at leas ten days before the last Saturday in this month, in three public places of their School Districts. School Commissioner Anderson County. June 8, 1876 Atlanta and Richmond Air Line R. R.

ATLANTA, GA., June 4, 7876. GOING EAST. nger Train, No. 1. Arrive.